NP MOVEMENT IN ORIYA

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0.1 The The G.B theory has reduced the vast number of transforma-
tional rules into a single rule system 'MOVE α' which con-
sists of two major movements.

    (a) NP - Movement

    (b) WH - Movement

0.2 The present paper deals with the NP Movement in Oriya. Oriya
belongs to the Indo-Aryan family of languages spoken by 2.2
million people in the State of Orissa. Orissa is situated in
the eastern part of Indian Sub-continent, i.e. on the coas-
tal region of Bay of Bengal. Oriya is an SOV Language.

0.3 Passivization, Extraposition, Raising are the commonest ex-
amples of NP movement. The present paper aims

    (i) To look into the various optional and obligatory NP
Movement in Oriya.

    (ii) To see whether the NP Movement is in accordance with
the case theory and θ theory and is guided by various
constrainsts and conditions on movement.

1.0 Let us now look into the various types of movements.

1.1 Passivization - In English passivization involves obligatory
NP movement such as in (2)

    1. Ram killed Ravan.

    2. Ravan was killed by Ram.

    (2) is the passive counterpart of (1) where the object
NP 'Ravan 'is moved to the subject position.

    However in Oriya NP Movement is optional such as in (4)

    3. Ram Ravan Ku Marila.

        Ram Ravan to killed.

    4. Ram dwara Ravan m∂la.

        Ram by Ravan was killed.

        Ravan was killed by Ram.

    5. Ravan Ram dwara m∂la.

        Ravan Ram by was killed.

        Ravan was killed by Ram.

1.1.1 <u>Agentless Passive</u> :- In case of agentless passive, the NP movement is obligatory both in English and Oriya. Example such as

     6. The book was read.

        Similarly in Oriya

     7. b∂hi p1dha hela.

        The book read was.

        "The book was read".

     8.* b∂hi p∂dhila.

        'The book read'

        'read book'

The ungrammaticality of (8) shows that the NP movement is obligatory as the sentence is derived from (9)

     9. Δ b∂hi p∂dhilla

        book read

Here the agent NP is Δ and the sentence is obligatorily passivised and b∂hi is moved to Δ position. Otherwise we will get ungrammatical sentence like (8)

1.1.2 <u>Passivization of Intransitive Verbs</u>:- Kachru, Y. names such passive as abilitative passives. Oriya Shows such kind of passive as in (10)

     10. Mo dwara soi heuni

        Me by sleep not possible

        'I cant sleep'

        (10) is derived from (11)

     11. M∂ soi paruni

        I sleep cannot.

        'I cannot sleep'

Such passives don't involve obligatory NP movement , but optionally the NP can be moved to the end of the sentence as in the following.

     12. Soi heuni modwara.

        Sleep not me by possible

1.2 <u>Extraposition</u> :- Extra-position involves the movement of an embedded clause to the end of the immediatley superordinate clause

     13.*[Ram murkh1 1te] laguchi

        Ram fool is seems

     14. Laguchi je Ram Murkh1 1te

        It seems that Ram fool is.

        'It seems that Ram is a fool'

The ugrammaticality of (13) shows that Extaposition is obligatory.

1.3 <u>Raising</u> :- postal (1974) mentioned that in case of raising, the subject of the embedded clause is moved either to the subject position of the main clause (i.e. in case of Subj – Raising) or to the object, position of the main clause (in

case of object raising or obj - Raising). The verb of the embedded clause loses its tense and takes an infinitival form. Chomsky (1981) accepts only S - Raising and views in O - Raising , the entire infinitival Clause as the object of the main clause - hence no movement, Oriya shows obligatory NP movement in case of S - raising.

    15. Ram Ravan ku maribaku chah uchi
        Ram Ravan to kill wants
        Ram wants to kill Ravan.

    16.*[Ram Chahuchi] Ravan m∂ru
        Ram wants Ravan die

(15) is derived from (16) which is an ungrammatical sentence as a surface struture, In (15), subject of the embedded clause i.e., 'Ravan' becomes the object of the main clause. The attachment of 'Ku' i.e. the accusative marker to the object 'Ravan', justifies the claim that the embedded subject has been raised and moved.

Now considering the second point, let us now see whether the NP movement is in accordance with the case theory and θ theory.

2.1 Case theory :- The case theory in GB framework entails that

    a - Every lexically headed NP must receive a case from a case assigner.

    b - Case assigner governs the NP to which it assigns case.

    c - The NP retains its case througout

    d - Case is assigned at the level of S. struture

Case is assigned to NPs in particular syntactic enviroments. For example, the D.O gets case from Vb. The I.O from the preposition or post position that governs it. The subject of a tensed clause gets nominative case by inflection (INFL). The tense morpheme has been identified as the case assigner for nominative case, Subject of a tenseless clause does not receive any case.

    17.*Δ B∂hi Padhila
        book read
        Δ read book

    18. B∂hi padha hela.
        The book read was
        'The book was read'

As the subj position in (17) is empty, it does not receive any case. Hence 'B∂hi' is obligatorily passivized where it receives case as in (18).

    In

    19. Ram Ravanku maribaku chah∨chi
        Ram Ravan to kill wants.
        Ram wants to kill Ravan.

Here 'Ram' being the subject of the tensed clause receives nominative case & 'Ravan' get the accusaive case by post position Ku.

The above examples show that NP movement in Oriya does not violate case theory.

2.2 θ - theory :- The projection principle says that the θ criterion holds at D - structure, S - structure and L.F. It also prohibits the movement of an argument from a non-theta to a theta position, in which case the θ role will be different at S - struture and D - struture. There is no such examples in Oriya which violates the principle.

3.0 Constraints and Conditions on Movement :- The NP movement in Oriya obeys the various conditions and constraints posited by Chomsky.

The most relavant conditions are

    i   - Nominative Island Condition
    ii   - Specified Subject Condition
    iii - Subjacendy Condition.

3.1 Nominative Island Condition(NIC) :- As per this condition any anaphoric dependency originating in a position with nominative case as in the subject of a tensed clause be resolved before the next S boundry prohibiting the nominative terms from being anaphoric.

    20. Ram dekhila [je [Sita ta gh∂r∂ku
        Ram saw that Sita his house to
        jauchi]]
        go - cont. pst
        'Ram saw that Sita was going to his house'
    21. Ram Sita ku [t$_1$ ta gh∂r∂ku
        Ram Sita to his house
        jiba] dekhila
        go-inf saw
        Ram saw sita going to his house.
    22.*Ram Sita Ku [ta gh∂r∂ ku jauchi]
        Ram Sita to his house to going was

comparing (20) with (21) we find that 'Sita' in (20) with nominative case is raised to obj position in (21) and receives accusative case and embedded sentence becomes infinitive form. As anaphora can not be free in $\bar{S}$ (i.e. it can not be in the subj position of a tensed sentence where it can be assigned a nominative case). Sentence (22) becomes ungrammatical. This confirms that Oriya is in accordance with this condition.

3.2 Specified subject Cond:-(SSC) This condition says that no rule can move a non subject constituent not in COMP out of a clause ($\bar{S}$) or an NP with a specified subject.

    2.3 E k∂tha s∂t∂ [je[Ram' gh∂r∂ku jib∂]]